

The Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) Mission Watching The Earth Breathe... Mapping CO₂ From Space

An Overview of NASA's Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2)

Prepared by

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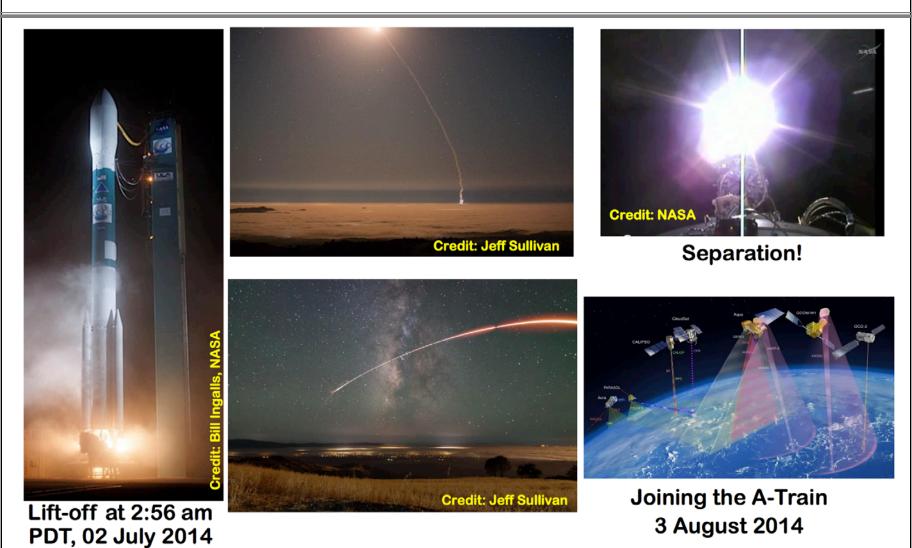
> > August 27, 2015



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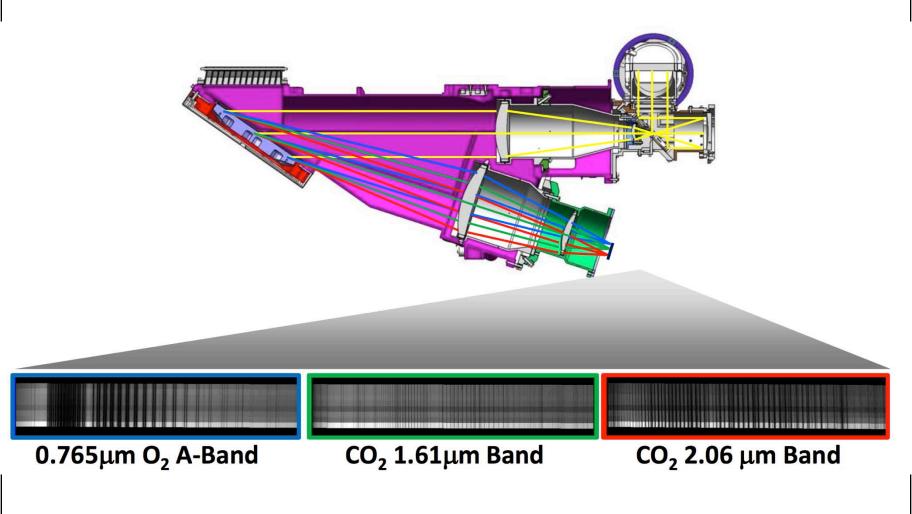
A Perfect Launch







The OCO Instrument – Optimized for Sensitivity



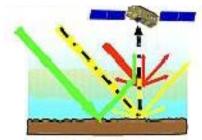


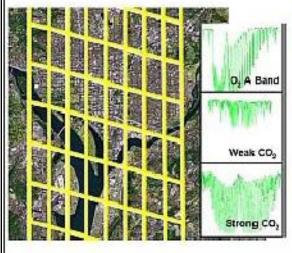


OCO-2 Observing Strategy

Nadir Observations:

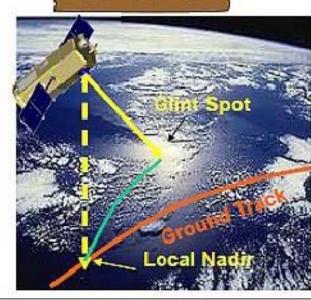
+ Small footprint (< 3 km²)
- Low signal/noise over dark surfaces (ocean, ice)





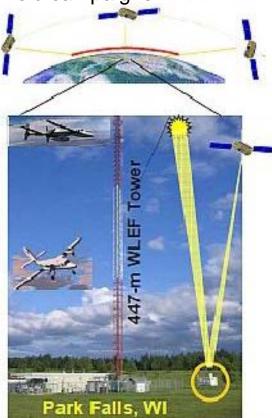
Glint Observations:

- + Improves signal/noise over oceans
- Potential for larger bias due to longer path



Target Observations:

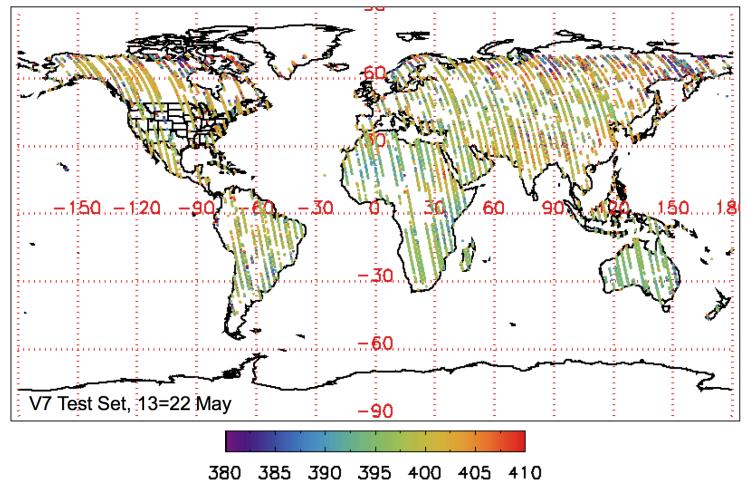
Validation over groundbased FTS sites (TCCON), field campaigns







Preliminary Nadir Land XCO₂ Estimates

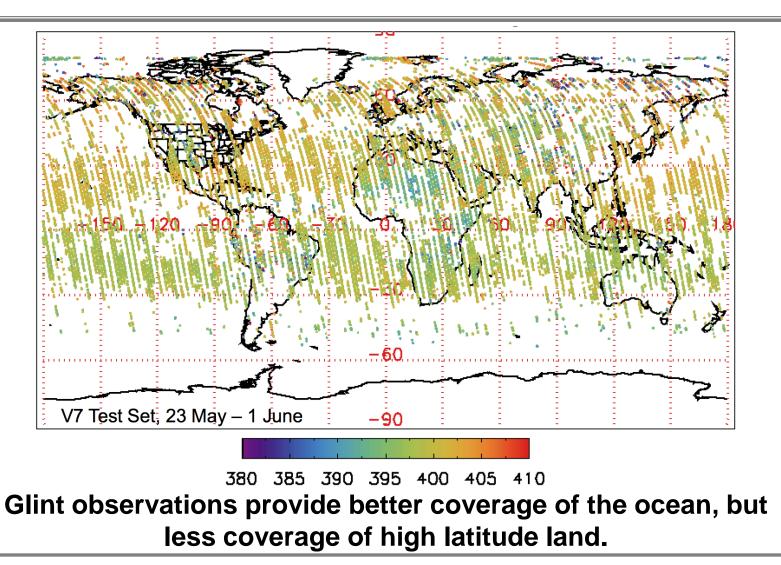


Nadir observations provide good coverage over land, but no coverage of ocean.





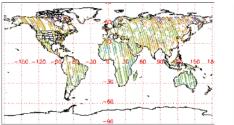
Preliminary Glint XCO₂ Estimates



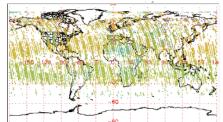




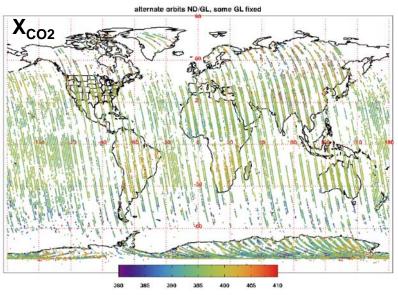
Changes in the Glint/Nadir Scheduling



Original Approach



Revised Approach



- Original sampling approach
 - Alternates between glint and nadir on successive 16-day ground repeat cycles
 - Precludes observations of oceans and high latitude continents for 16-day periods
- Revised glint/nadir strategy:
 - Step 1: Alternate between glint and nadir on successive orbits that include both land & ocean
 - Step 2: For orbits that are predominately over ocean, always stay in glint
- Changes implemented in early summer 2015





Target Observations – Validation of GOSAT and OCO-2 with TCCON



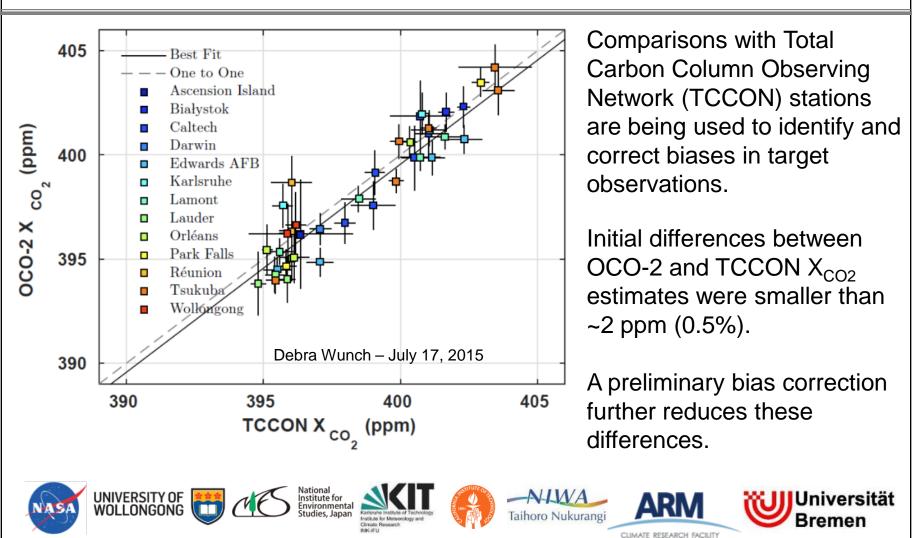


The Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) provides the primary means of validating GOSAT and OCO-2 products against WMO standards.



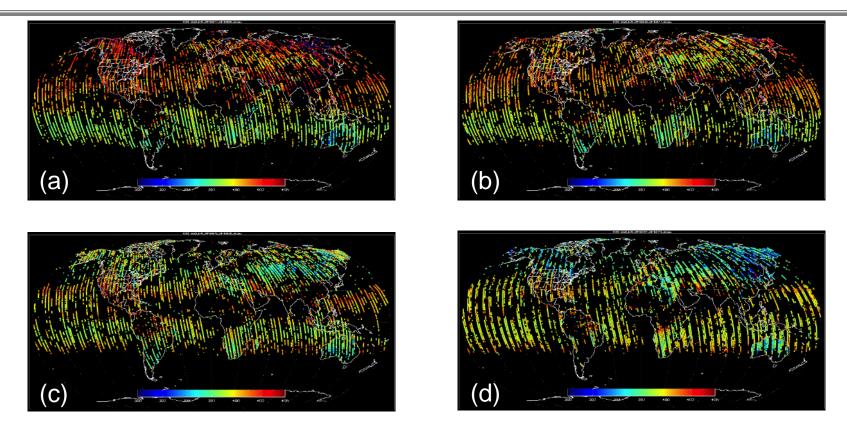


Comparison of TCCON and OCO-2 X_{CO2}





OCO-2 Observes the Spring Drawdown

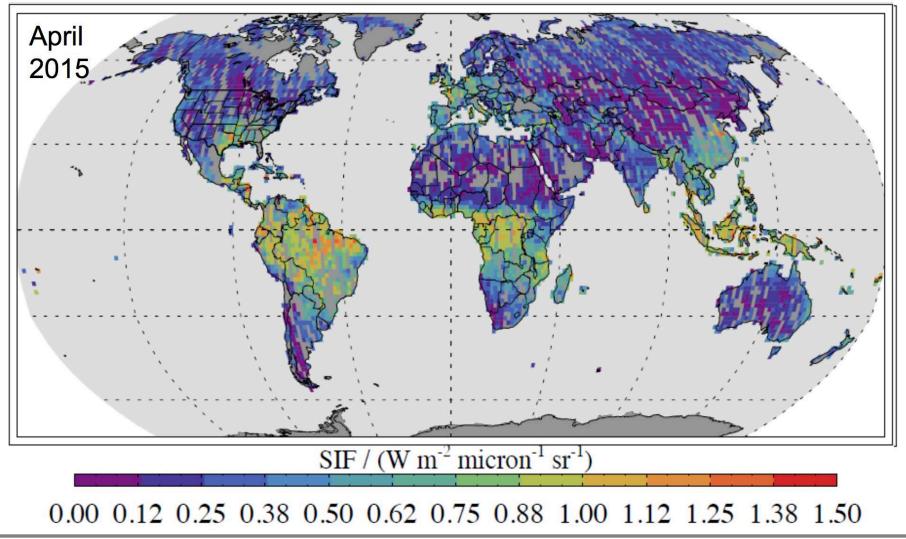


Global maps of the column-average CO₂ dry air mole fraction (X_{CO2}) for (a) 14-29 May, (b) 30 May to 14 June,
 (c) 15-30 June and (d) 1-15 July, produced from OCO-2 observations. The range of latitudes in the southern hemisphere is limited during this season because the sun is near it northernmost latitude. Large-scale reductions in X_{CO2} are clearly seen in the northern hemisphere, as the land biosphere becomes active and rapidly absorbs CO₂.





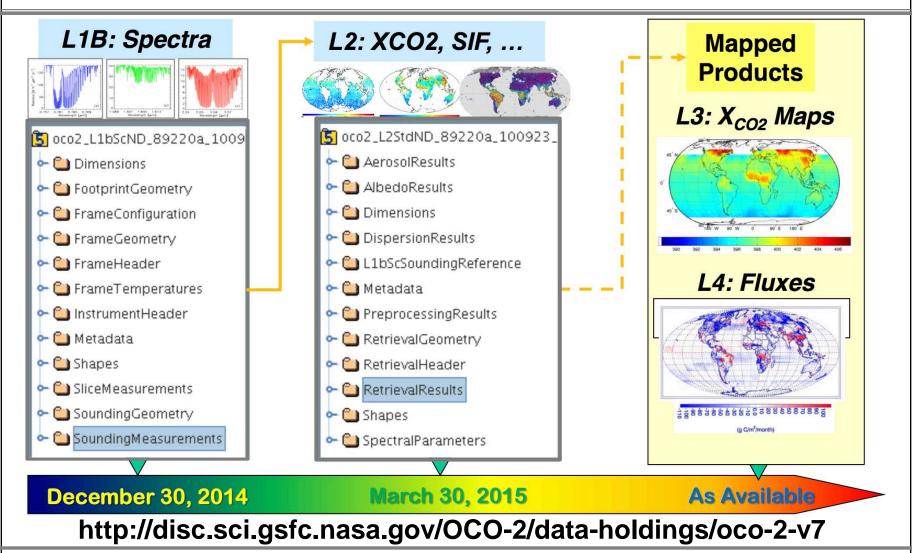
A New Product: Solar-Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence (SIF)







Initial OCO-2 Data Product Deliveries





- OCO-2 was successfully launched on July 2, 2014 and began routine operations in early September 2014
 - Now returning about 1 million observations per day over the sunlit hemisphere
 - Between 10% (nadir) and 25% (glint) of these measurements are sufficiently cloud-free to yield accurate estimates of XCO₂
- The Build 7/7r data products are being delivered to the GES-DISC
 - Reprocessing back to September 6 2014 completed
 - V7 has no sounding (down)selection, warn levels, or bias correction
 - Bias corrections and warn levels currently under development
 - An airmass bias in glint is currently receiving most of the attention
- An intermediate product (B7.1) that includes warn levels and a recommended bias correction will be delivered before the end of September, along with a "Lite" product

